

\$48,000 Split By Farm Pool Sum Saved For Alabama Planters Apportioned

"4. To this end we assure them our full cooperation in carrying out this program with organized agriculture."

Another resolution, assuring the pecan growers of the State the full cooperation of the farm bureau in establishing a state association as a local unit of the Central Sales Agency through which to market pecans, was approved.

To Aid Negro Farmers

T. M. Campbell, E. C. Dobbs and V. C. Turner, of the negro extension service work were present and discussed with the executive committee of the farm bureau the part of the negro farmers in the cooperative movement. Special plans have been made in the several counties for negro farmers to participate in the Farm Bureau work on a basis that is entirely satisfactory to the white and negro farmers. It was brought out that over 500 negro farmers are now members and are working right along with their white neighbors in improving their farming methods and better marketing systems.

Executive committee members present at the meeting were: W. M. Hester, Russellville; L. M. Griffin, Moundsville; J. L. Edwards, Selma; E. S. Pace, Eastaboga; J. H. Thompson, Ft. Payne; Dr. W. C. Braswell, Elba; Allen Northington, Montgomery, and Ed A. O'Neal, Montgomery.

Others present included: L. N. Duncan, director of extension service; R. G. Arnold, J. T. High and Emmett Sizemore, district agents; J. L. Lawson, J. T. Belue, G. W. Ray and John Blake, county agents; E. L. Deal, J. A. Beaty, A. N. Culver, Harry Houghton and Mrs. Watson of the State farm bureau office. Two or three others whose names were not obtained were present.

Mississippi Farmers Save by Co-Operative Marketing

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, with headquarters in the Vincennes hotel, reports that 500 farmers in Holmes county, Mississippi, have made the first purchase of a carload of groceries and supplies co-operatively through the federation. The farmers, by wholesale buying, saved 42 per cent on the cost. The order was filled by a large wholesale house and the contents of the railroad car invoiced \$1,093. This is the first time that our farmers have bought supplies and household goods co-operatively.

Representatives from 50 units of the federation in Mississippi will attend the first annual state convention of the organization on Aug. 13 and 14 at Howard. Members of the organization will be present also from Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee. The principal address will be delivered by B. A. Green, mayor of Mound Bayou. The latest agricultural implements will be displayed and demonstrated. Motion pictures showing the latest methods of farming will be shown.

A report from the Dooley county unit in Georgia states that the farmers

are being aroused by the organization of our farmers for their advancement and thrift. These agents are telling the farmers that their only salvation is to get in with the white farm bureau and let the white county agents handle their affairs," the letter stated.

"The agents are offering a small life insurance policy issued by the bureau to our farmers who will join. The policies are written by a white company. My son-in-law will not join the 'Jim Crow' organization since he is well pleased with the 48 per cent savings on his purchases through our federation," the retired farmer declared.

ers on July 14 began to co-operatively ship watermelons North. Several carloads will be shipped to Chicago buyers. The Colored Merchants association chain stores in New York city are negotiating to purchase several cars of melons.

A bulletin from Mt. Olive church, Mississippi, says 20 farms, members of a unit, purchased 56 tons of nitrate of soda co-operatively and saved \$10 on a ton. Cornelius Richardson, near Lexington, Miss., has 150 acres of fine cotton, which will yield him 120 bales this fall. Sol High of Madison county, owner of 660 acres, has 200 of the acres in sweet potatoes.

A retired farmer in Alabama in a letter to headquarters states that a member of his family is a member of the federation and is being urged by a county farm demonstrator of his Race to become a member of the white farm bureau. The white organization maintains a "Jim Crow" branch for our farmers, who are not permitted to attend the meetings or benefit by the lectures.

"These demonstrators are saying things to harm the federation and its members. White farmers and mer-

Within the next two days the Alabama Farm Bureau will send \$48,000 as annual dividends and handling charges to the 64 county farm bureaus which will prorate this money to farm bureau members in proportion to the amount of business in cooperative purchasing and miscellaneous marketing transacted by each member during the past ten months. This was approved by the executive committee of the farm bureau in session at the Jefferson Davis Hotel here yesterday.

This means that the farm bureau members of the State will within the next few days receive approximately \$48,000 which they have made and saved by using bargaining power through cooperative buying and selling through their farm organization. The money will be sent to the farmers by their county farm bureaus.

In appreciation of the work that the farm bureau is doing for Alabama farmers, the executive committee unanimously approved the following resolution: "Be it resolved: That we express our appreciation to Mr. O'Neal, his associates in the State office, and our purchasing committee, for the very efficient business transactions in cooperative business. In the midst of the present business depression to have transacted \$2,300,000 worth of cooperative business with the very small overhead costs and return to county farm bureaus an annual dividend of \$48,000 is a remarkable record of which every farm bureau member should be proud."

Endorses U. S. Farm Board

The committee also went on record as approving the Federal Farm Board and assured it of its fullest cooperation in the following resolution which was unanimously approved:

"Be it resolved: 1. That the executive committee of the farm bureau takes this, its first opportunity, of expressing its appreciation and extending its thanks to the Federal Farm Board for its great assistance in aiding the farmers of Alabama through its work with our commodity as associations and its advice along all cooperative lines.

"2. That we recognize in the Federal Farm Board a definite leadership in ultimately bringing about more efficient methods in all of agriculture's marketing activities.

"3. That we deplore any movement which has been or may be made that will curtail or hinder the activities of the farm board in its plans for assisting the agricultural industry in taking its rightful place in America's economic life, and

COLORED FARMERS

BEING ORGANIZED

Columbus Enquirer
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 29.—(P)—

Organization of negro farmers of Alabama into cooperative units so that they may receive aid from the Federal Farm Board is being carried out rapidly, Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, said.

Close cooperation between the units set up for the negro farmers and those organized by the white farmers is being advised, T. M. Campbell, field agent of the federal agricultural extension service stated.

THE FEDERAL

LAND BANK'S

Louisville, Ky., Branch
Writes Letter

MODERN FARMER COMMUNICATES IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZATION

Modern Farmer
Federal Land Bank located in various sections of the United States for the purpose of facilitating loans to farmers of every description, have not been generally understood by the farmers. The one serving Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio is located at Louisville, which is designated as District No. 4. *5-15-30*

The Modern Farmer, who has interested itself in explaining the work of the Federal Land Banks, the Land Grant Banks and other Federal Financial Organizations and Agencies, recently addressed a letter to Mr. L. A. Skene, the Assistant Secretary of the Louisville Bank, in the interest of the Rutherford County colored farmers, and the publication received a reply, in which this Louisville Branch said:
"The Modern Farmer, 447 4th Avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.:—We are in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you advise us that the colored farmers of Rutherford County, Tennessee, desire to make Federal Land Bank Loans.

"Applications for loans on farms in Rutherford County may be

made by colored farmers through

the Stone River National Farm Loan Association, of which Mr. Eugene Black, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is secretary-treasurer.

Of course there are necessary requirements for considering loans some of which are as follows:

1. The owners must live on and operate the farm, or live in the immediate vicinity of the farm and have its operation under personal supervision and control.

2. Each must be of sufficient size to produce an income for support of the average family of an applicant and enough to take care of the amortization payments and taxes on the land independent of other income.

3. Where there are more than two joint owners, except a husband and wife, we will not accept the application because we have more trouble with this class of loan than any other by reason of the fact that when one or the other does not wish to make the payments and take care of the taxes and insurance, the farm is abandoned and it falls on our hands, and of course we are not in business to take over or carry farms at a loss to the bank or association. We must also know that the owner is capable of operating a farm successfully, and has a sufficient equity of at least fifty percent in the farm to justify a loan.

Yours very truly,
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF LOUISVILLE,

L. A. Skene, Assistant Sec'y."

ALABAMA NEGRO FARMERS QUALIFY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

April 4—Organization of Negro Farmers of Alabama into cooperative units qualified to receive aid from the Federal Farm Board under the Agricultural Marketing Act is actively being effected following a series of conferences attended by representatives of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, the Alabama Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture and Tuskegee Institute.

Addressing farmers assembled at

the 39th Annual Tuskegee Negro

Conference here last December, James C. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared that the Board is as interested in improving the situation of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the Country and urged the colored farmers to organize local cooperative units as the first step toward securing federal aid.

At a Conference with Dr. Moton, Mr. Campbell, Prof. Duncan and Mr. A. O'Neal, Head of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, a general plan of organization was agreed upon. Later sectional Meetings with White and Colored Agents were held throughout the State.

Under the agricultural marketing act the Federal Farm Board may make loans for marketing purposes to cooperate units only. It does not deal directly with the individual. And because the Negro farmer has been for the most part unorganized for operative purposes and has had little affiliation with White organizations it has become necessary to form such units as are now being organized in Alabama.

T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, United States Agricultural Extension Service, who has been active in helping to work out plans for organizing the cooperative units, states it is as the wish of Dr. Bradford Knapp, President, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Prof. L. N. Duncan, Director, Alabama Extension Service and Dr. R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, that the units set up for Negro farmers have the closest cooperation and connection with those for the white farmers, so that at no time should there be any competition between commodities grown by white farmers and those grown by Negro farmers.

Steps toward securing recognition for the Negro farmer under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act were first taken last Fall when Dr. Moton conferred with President Hoover, Alexander Legge, Chairman, and other members of the Federal Farm Board in Washington. Tentative plans were worked out for the inclusion of the Negro in such benefits as the Board had to offer to the farmers of the country.

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the 39th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here last December, James C. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared that the Board is as interested in improving the situation of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the Country and urged the colored farmers to organize local cooperative units as the first step toward securing federal aid.

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FARMERS IN 4 STATES BORROW HALF MILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the unexpended balance of the \$6,000,000 appropriated by Congress last March for loans through the farmers' seed loan office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to relieve distress in 15 States from storms, floods, and drought in 1930, has been allotted to farmers seriously affected by the summer's drought in Alabama, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Missouri, for the purchase of seed and fertilizer for fall and winter pastures. *10-14-30*

Applications for these loans must be backed by the farmer's promissory note and a mortgage on his crops, and must be approved by a county committee before they can be accepted in Washington, according to G. L. Hoffman, who is in charge of the Federal Seed Loan Office. Loans can not be made for crops to be harvested in 1931, he says.

Approximately 2,000 applications for loans have been received to date, and Mr. Hoffman expects as many more by October 15, the final day for accepting applications. Of these 1,732 have been approved as follows: Alabama, \$8,548.00 on 180 loans; Oklahoma, \$27,853.00 on 859 loans; Virginia, \$24,990.00 on 368 loans; and Missouri, \$16,469.25 on 325 loans.

FARMERS AND PEASANTS MEET IN STATESBORO

STATESBORO, Ga., Nov. 5.—The farmers of Bulloch county and others interested in the plan of the Georgia Bankers Association to adopt a farm program for each county as a basis for farming and credit, attended a meeting at the courthouse here Wednesday.

With only two or three exceptions the state farm program was adopted.

Negro Farm Relief Plans

Not: This is the second of a series of five articles based on a survey of the economic status of the negro made by Dr. T. J. Woofter Jr., professor in the Institute of Social Science, University of North Carolina.

By R. B. ELEAZER

While the condition of negro farmers in general is discouraging, due chiefly to the one-crop system, tenancy, and the present credit system, as shown in the first article in this series, in many communities of the South it is possible to find energetic members of the race who are making a comfortable living for their families through agriculture. Bringing out these facts in his recent survey of the economic status of the negro, Dr. Woofter states the problem as follows:

"The problem is to encourage the more energetic negro farmers who are now making a living for their families, and to extend their number, so that those who have special ability may remain and prosper in agriculture."

To this end a number of recommendations were worked out by a conference held in Washington recently, at which this survey and other pertinent facts were considered. Among those present at this conference were representatives of President Hoover, the Federal Farm Board, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the National Advisory Committee on Education. The following measures were recommended by this group:

- (1) The strengthening of agricultural education in the schools.
- (2) Added emphasis on the program of the farm demonstration agents and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as a means of increasing productivity and promoting better farm management.
- (3) More efficient utilization of the land: for example, the abandonment of some less fertile lands now in cultivation in favor of more fertile lands now in the hands of mortgage companies.
- (4) Efforts on the part of all co-operative marketing projects to include negro farmers.
- (5) Experimentation to discover better and more economical methods of handling production credit.
- (6) Efforts to strengthen the present communities of negro landholders and to increase their size. This might take the form both of strengthening community institutions and organizations, and of encouraging negroes who are capable of landownership, guiding them to these communities and aiding them in the purchase of land.
- (7) Efforts to put agriculture on a more self-sustaining basis.
- (8) Further research.

Strengthening agricultural education in the schools depends, first, upon increasing appropri-

tions of public funds for rural education of the vocational type; and second, upon the continued interest of such private funds as the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Each state in the South has a negro land grant college supported in part by federal funds and in part by state funds. The work of these institutions in agriculture and industry needs strengthening. The Danish folk schools, in which the pupils are brought into institutes to be specially instructed on farm problems and rural life, were pointed to as suggesting one line of activity to this end.

It was the opinion of the conference that any organized attempt to stimulate negro farm ownership should begin by extending established communities of negro farm owners, rather than by starting colonies from the ground up.

The next article of this series will deal with the negro in industry.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JAN 13 1930

Farm Board Aims to Assist Negro Tiller in South

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, Jan. 12.—The economic emancipation of the Southern negro farmer may be one of the accomplishments of the federal farm board as an incident to its program of general farm relief. The board has had occasion to look into the situation of these negroes and has indicated that, if they take the advice given, it may be able to do much to ameliorate their condition, by the granting of substantial loans.

It appears that the Southern negro never has been able to obtain any sort of aid which has been available for white farmers because of the segregation policy of the South. He has not been able to benefit from the various channels of financial assistance because of his position apart. He is not easily admitted to such bodies as the national farm loan associations which were set up under the federal farm loan system more than 15 years ago.

These bodies were organized by white men and while by legal process a negro might force his admission, still his applications for loans would be greatly prejudiced. White appraisers would value his property and white officials administer his applications.

Own Small Farms

Yet negroes are responsible for 40 per cent of the South's agricultural production. They are predominately farmers, 70 per cent of the members of the race being found on the land. Some of them are tenant farmers, working small acreages on shares. However, there are large numbers who own their own farms. Only in rare cases are the farms large as compared to the plantations of the white man.

The Southern negro usually operates what is called a one-mule farm. He may raise but a single bale of cotton in a season. But he is strongly attached to the land and year in and year out toils away. There are so many of these that they are able to produce 40 per cent of the South's agricultural output in competition with the thousand-acre plantations of the whites. In some counties the proportion of negro to white populations runs as high as 30 to 1.

Obviously farming on so small a scale for each individual brings them little wealth. Profits can scarcely

be counted in money. Bare livelihood is about all that is vouchsafed most of them. This means that there is no surplus capital at their command to enable them to capitalize banks of their own. Their bank usually is the country store where they borrow not money but supplies advanced against their growing crops.

Use Local Units

Under the Agricultural Marketing Act which the federal farm board administers, relief, too, is extended through local unit organizations, which take the form of co-operatives. This is a somewhat different matter from a national farm association.

The federal farm loan system is one which advances money on the security of land or other tangible assets. A man must have valuable property before any benefits may accrue to him. The co-operatives organized under the Agricultural Marketing Act are chiefly mediums whereby crops may be marketed to the best advantage of the growers. The man farming on shares or on a rent-paid farm, as well as the little fellow who scarcely owns enough to warrant a loan, may receive the advantages without the necessity of having large initial security.

This, then, is the channel through which the federal farm board hopes to help the small negro farmer of the South. The board cannot deal directly with the individual farmers of the country. There are too many of them. The administrative cost would be too large to bear. It therefore deals with co-operatives.

Negro Initiative Needed

But the individuals must act. Negro leaders have been told by board representatives that if they will organize the individual farmers of their race in the South they can have as much assistance as the most powerful white organization. The initiative, however, must come from them.

Dr. R. R. Moton, now head of Tuskegee, who has been the chief factor in enlisting the aid of the federal farm board, has worked through the conference and at its recent annual session the delegates had explained to them the manner in which they must go about obtaining the aid in marketing which the board can give under proper conditions.

They were frankly told not to attempt any means save organization of their own local units with officers and operating men of their own race. This will forestall any of the discrimination on the part of the whites which in the past has excluded the negro.

FEDERAL BODY STANDS READY TO HELP NEEDY

Has Investigated Conditions In The South

LEADERS WANTED

Farmers, Must Form Co-operative Associations

By ROBERT A. PELHAM

Washington, D. C.—CNS—Eco-

nomie emancipation of the Southern Negro farmer is one of the objectives of the Federal Farm Board, which has looked into the situation in the South and stands ready to grant substantial loans to the group of needy farmers when they have organized themselves into co-operatives and are eligible for the loans, it was indicated in official circles here.

The Farm Board has investigated conditions in the South, as they affect this group of American farmers to discover that, because of the segregation policy and bitter race prejudice which exists in that section, the Negro farmer has never been able to obtain aid from any of the sources and agencies which give help to white farmers in financial straits. Excluded from membership in the national farm associations which were set up under the farm system, the colored farmers of the South, no matter what their legal rights may be, have in the past been able to secure no help from these groups.

Security For Money

Organized by white men, these associations have white men for their appraisers and white officials to administer applications for loans. As the Federal loan system requires that money which is advanced be secured on valuable land or other tangible property, an unfavorable report by the appraiser automatically makes loans of these Federal funds unavailable to Negroes. The Negro tiller, although responsible for the production of more

than 40 per cent of the agricultural products of the South is denied even one per cent of the aid from Federal moneys available for loans in that region.

As a result nearly 70 per cent of the Negro farmers are barely able to eke out a livelihood from their small and often impoverished farms. Tenant farmers, share farmers, or holders of small farms, with no fund available for them to modernize their methods, many of them are forced to roll away year in and year out, often raising but a single bale of cotton in a season. At the country store where they borrow supplies against their growing crops the balance at the end of the season is often chalked up in the red and the debit side.

Burden on Farmer

The burden, however, is very definitely placed upon the farmer himself. Race leaders have been warned that individuals cannot be dealt with. It is up to the farmers to organize into co-operatives and elect officials from their own group to represent them, and reports say, they are accepting the challenge.

FARM CONFERENCE WILL OPEN TODAY

Georgia Association Confronted With Problem of \$25,000,000 of Farms in Hands of Loan Firms.

Today's Program

Address of welcome, Mayor I. N. Ragsdale.

"The Land Problem of the South and Rural Land Produce Factories," by Colonel Pat Calhoun, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

"Georgia Farm Properties of Loan Companies and How to Make Increased Returns From Them," by L. J. Cullen, vice president, Pearson-Taft Company, Chicago.

"How the Problem is Being Solved in Other States," by E. H. Taylor, associate editor, Country Gentleman.

Subscription luncheon. Dr. Hugh A. Brown, interior department, Washington.

Open forum.

Confronted with the problem of more than \$25,000,000 of Georgia farms and farm homes in the hands of loan companies, many of them foreign, the Georgia development confer-

ence, sponsored by the Georgia Association, will meet this morning in the first of a three-day session to tackle it and kindred farm ills. Meetings and luncheons are to be held at the Ansley hotel.

Discussion of the state's land problem will feature today's session with the picturesque Colonel Pat Calhoun, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., one of the largest southern planters, headlining the program. L. J. Cullen, vice president of Pearson-Taft Company, loan bankers, of Chicago, will discuss the problem from the standpoint of mortgage holders.

Wednesday will be devoted to the problem of credit for dairy cows and other live stock for Georgia farmers and the advancing of definite plans for its solution. Among the speakers will be Hugo Larsen, vice president of Foremost Dairies, a J. C. Penney organization which recently launched a southern expansion program; W. C. Vereen, a former president of the Georgia Bankers' Association and recently appointed a member of the state highway board; J. Phil Campbell, extension director of the State College of Agriculture, Athens, and Eugene Talmadge, state commissioner of agriculture.

Farmers Lead Discussion.

Prominent Georgia farmers will lead the discussion to follow each of the scheduled speeches.

With Henderson Hallman presiding, Thursday is scheduled to be the "big day," when the subject will be plans for celebrating the bi-centennial of Georgia's settlement and advertising Georgia.

William A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools, will make the opening address and Dr. Sam W. Small, of The Constitution, "pinch hitting" for ex-Governor Chase Osborn, of Michigan, will lead the discussion.

The part Georgia women may have in the celebration will be outlined by Mrs. A. H. Brenner, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and the part Georgia newspapers may have will be discussed by Dr. Louie Morris, president of the Georgia Press Association. The part of the churches will be detailed by Dr. Witherspoon Dodge; that of the Georgia manufacturers by J. P. McGrath; the interest of organized labor by Louie P. Marquardt, and that of Georgia schools by M. L. Duggan, state superintendent.

There will be a subscription luncheon on the roof of the Ansley, after which the part other Georgia cities and civic organizations may take in arranging for the bi-centennial celebration will be further discussed.

To Plan Concerted Action.

The first two days of the conference will be devoted, as the subjects for discussion indicate, to working out arrangements for concerted action and workable methods of getting mortgaged farms into the hands of owners and reopening the market for farm loans in this state. The problem of the perennial tenant farmer will also have a conspicuous place on the program.

Among the hopeful things about the conference is a prospect that Georgia will soon share in the \$15,000,000 development appropriation now pending in the lower house of congress. A large settlement near Albany has been agreed upon and passage of the bill will see concrete work going on along the lines formulated by southern agricultural leaders and already

approved by the United States senate. Approximately 100 leading Georgia farmers and bankers are expected to be present for the opening session this morning.

FARM GROUPS READY TO LEASE OUT TRACTS

Representatives of farm loan companies and the Federal Farm Land bank have announced their purpose to make "liberal lease and sale terms" to high-class tenant farmers who are able and willing to establish dairies, grow live stock and poultry and produce the forage and foodstuffs for maintaining cows and other live stock, according to a statement issued Saturday by F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association.

"This policy," Mr. Abbott said in his statement, "will open up an unprecedented opportunity for good tenant farmers as well as high-class farmers from other states to start on the road to farm ownership in Georgia through long term lease and purchase agreements with absolutely reliable and responsible companies who own these farms and whose business is merely making loans to farmers on low rates of interest and who demand speculative profits from their investments."

Announcement of Mr. Abbott of new policy on the part of the Federal Farm Land bank and the private farm loan companies comes after a month's consideration of problems which were discussed in the three-day conference sponsored by the Georgia Association in January.

Mr. Abbott said in his statement: "Already business is improving with these farm loan companies since the announcement of the uniform share-crop long term lease and sale policy and the representatives of these companies are looking forward with hope and optimism to the future."

"Working with the Georgia Association to improve local community and county organizations to improve the machinery to develop better local markets, better roads and better schools, these companies also are encouraging their tenants to adopt the cow-hog-hen program and are actively co-operating in every measure that will increase the income of their tenants in an effort to enable them as soon as possible to take over the ownership of the farms they at first rent."

"Noteworthy progress has been made toward working out live stock loan facilities for the small farmers. The Middle Georgia Agricultural Credit Corporation of Macon has endorsed the live stock loan plans of the Georgia Association and has appointed a committee to join a similar committee of the Georgia Association and endeavor to arrange with the Federal Intermediate Credit bank to discount dairy-cow purchase notes."

"A part of the plan designed to simplify the approach of the farmer to the Federal Intermediate Credit bank is a county or community non-profit live stock finance corporation to guarantee the payment of the farmers' notes. It is believed that this non-profit co-operative feature of the local organization will fully meet the requirements of the federal farm board and the Intermediate Credit bank and obtain the fullest possible support from the government credit

sources.

May Form Finance Group.

"Should this fail, however, the committee will proceed to organize a Georgia Live Stock Finance Corporation patterned after the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis, a private live stock finance body that has loaned nearly \$10,000,000 to farmers of the northwest during the past seven years with a loss of less than one-tenth of one per cent, despite the fact that the cattle purchase alone constituted the sole basis of security in a large percentage of the loans."

"I am firmly convinced that 90 per cent of Georgia farms want dairies, cows and other live stock, and will raise the required feed for them and will start on this industry if they can get the credit necessary. They know large-scale cotton production in Georgia at a profit is doomed and that it is a case either of live stock for the farm or ultimate farm abandonment."

"These farmers are being told to reduce cotton acreage. At the same time existing credit facilities practically compel them to grow cotton. Give Georgia farmers reasonable access to dairy cow credit and they will take care of cotton acreage reduction without advice from anybody. An earnest effort is being made to complete the proposed live stock credit machinery in time to influence this year's farm operation in Georgia."

NEGRO FARMERS TO BE ORGANIZED

**Cooperation With White Units
Urged By Auburn And
Institute Leaders**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 24.—(Special)—Organization of negro farmers of Alabama into cooperative units qualified to receive aid from the Federal Farm Board under the agricultural marketing act is actively being effected following a series of conferences attended by representatives of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, the Alabama Extension Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Tuskegee Institute.

Negro farm demonstration agents in cooperation with white agents, have been authorized to act as organizers in the counties in which they work. The units which these agents are affiliated with the county farm bureau and through the county organization with the State Farm Bureau, the demonstration agent acting as contact officer. Paid-up membership in the county organization carries with it, life insurance and subscriptions to state and national magazines of the bureau as well as regular agricultural and marketing services.

Under the agricultural marketing act the Federal Farm Board may make loans for marketing purposes to cooperative units only. It does not deal directly with the individual. And because the negro farmer has been for the most part unorganized for operative purposes and has

had little affiliation with white organizations it has become necessary to form such units as are now being organized in Alabama.

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Organizing Negro Farmers

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Under the agricultural marketing act the Federal Farm Board may make loans for marketing purposes to cooperative units only. It does not deal directly with the individual, and because the Negro farmer has been for the most part unorganized for the affiliation with white organizations it has become necessary to form operative purposes and has had little such units are are now being organized in Alabama.

T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States Agricultural Extension Service, who has been active in helping to work out plans for organizing the cooperative units, states it as the wish of Dr. Bradford Knapp, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Prof. L. N. Duncan, director, Alabama Extension Service, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee Institute, that the units set up for Negro farmers have the closest co-operation and connection with those for the white farmers, so that at no time should there be any competition between commodities grown by white farmers and those grown by Negro farmers.

Steps toward securing recognition for the Negro farmer under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act were first taken last fall when Dr. Moton conferred with President Hoover, Alexander Legge, chairman, and other members of the Federal Farm Board in Washington. Tentative plans were worked out for the inclusion of the Negro in such benefits as the board had to offer to the farmers of the country.

Addressing farmers assembled at the annual Tuskegee Negro conference here last December, James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared that the board was as interested in improving the situation of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the country, and urged colored farmers to organize local cooperative units as the first step toward securing federal aid.

At a conference with Dr. Moton, Mr. Campbell, Prof. Duncan and Mr. E. A. O'Neal, head of the Alabama State Farm Bureau, a general plan of organization was agreed upon. Later sectional meetings with white and colored agents were held throughout the state.

JOURNAL & TIMES MONTGOMERY, ALA. MAR 26 1930 NEGRO FARMER UNITS FORMED

**Aid of U. S. Board Sought;
Organization Proceeds at
Quick Pace**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, March 25.—Organization of negro farmers of Alabama into co-operative units qualified to receive aid from the federal farm board under the agricul-

tural marketing act is actively being effected following a series of conferences attended by representatives of the Alabama state farm bureau, the Alabama extension service, the United States department of agriculture and Tuskegee institute.

Negro farm demonstration agents in co-operation with white agents, have been authorized to act as organizers in their counties. The units which these agents establish are affiliated with the county farm bureau and through the county organization with the Alabama state farm bureau; the demonstration agent acting as contact officer. Paid-up membership in the county organization carries with it, life insurance and subscriptions to state and national magazines of the bureau as well as regular agricultural and marketing services.

Under the agricultural marketing act the federal farm board may make loans for marketing purposes to co-operative units only. It does not deal directly with the individual. And because the negro farmer has been for the most part unorganized for operative purposes and has had little affiliation with white organizations it has become necessary to form such units as are now being organized in Alabama.

T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States agricultural extension service, who has been active in helping to work out plans for organizing the co-operative units, states it as the wish of Dr. Bradford Knapp, president Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Prof. L. N. Duncan, director Alabama extension service, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee institute, that the units set up for negro farmers have the closest co-operation and connection with those for the white farmers, so that at no time should there be any competition between commodities grown by white farmers and those grown by negro farmers.